#### POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS OPPONENTS. BACK OF KLOQUENCE AND ABILITY AMONG THE IRISH MEMBERS-WHY THEY HAVE OBTAINED DISCREDIT-THE GOVERNMENTAL DOG SITTING UPON HIS TAIL - DEFEAT AND DOWNFALL OF OBNOXIOUS LIBERALS-THE PREMIER'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, Jan. 22.-A fortnight's debate has given the Irishmen ample opportunity to show what there is in them of eloquence and ability. With two or three exceptions, they have not used it. If, as a body, they have either one or the other, they have kept it under a bushel. Mr. Parnell has given the measure of his capacity long before now, and has neither added to nor diminished his reputation, such as it was. Nobody disputes his power as a Parliamentary tactician. It is probable no man understands the rules of the House equally well, or shows anything like such a perverse ingenuity in his use of them. Forms devised for the protection of misorities are skilfully and pertinaciously employed by him for the oppression. I had almost written suppression-of majorities. As a speaker he excites no enthusiasm. The rattle of cheers from the well-drilled squad about him cannot be called enthusiasm. The rest of the House listens from keen curiosity to know what its arch enemy would be at, but is never rewarded by a touch of eloquenes or weighty thought. He speaks like a good man of business; speaks to the point when he is not wilfully wasting time; speaks clearly enough always, and very often bitterly; and has a manner which contrasts greatly to his advantage with that of most of his supporters. Mr. McCarthy was spoken of as the most promising of the Home Rulers till the other night, when Mr. Gladstone thought it his duty to grind him to powder. Probably Mr. McCarthy's abilities are much more literary than political, but he is none the less vastly the superior of the majority of his associates, and he may in time recover from the awful punishment which Mr. Gladstone administered to him. Others in the House have before now suffered in like manner; and some of them even thought it a title to fame and went about giving themselves airs, and lived through a whole session beaten and content. Mr. O'Conor Power is the third of this hand who has shown signs of capacity other than such as belongs to fluent fanaticism. It must be said of the Home Rulers, as a body, that the stamp of inferiority is on them; in appearance, in manner, in diction, in act-in almost everything that goes to the making of strong, efficient leaders of an important movement. Not for the first time in history a great agitation has fallen into the hands of little men. Much as the House dislikes Mr. Parnell's followers, they would be listened to readily if they were of the same class as their hearers; or could fall in with the ways of the House, accept its unwritten law, catch its tone and take their part in the comradeship which, save in debate and divisions, knows no party and cares for none. But they will not, and cannot. Lord Palmerston's famons remark on a famons occasion, "We are all gentlemen," meant a great deal. It is without precedent that the whips of opposing parties should hesitate to trust each other's oral assurances and agreements respecting the conduct of business. This week, for the first time, it was thought necessary to have in writing the promise of the Irish division that the debate should cease at a specified time. The mocking laughter-it was more like a howl of derision than a laugh-with which the Irish benches received the reference to the murder of Lord Mountmorres diseredited them more than everything else. Other il-Instrations might be given, but the topic is not one to dwell upon. Mr. Forster understood the feeling of the House perfectly when, after a peculiarly savage and indecent attack which two Home Rulers made on him, he said quietly that no prevocation should terapt him to notice personal assaults. The Irishmen who say those things do not understand the feeling of the House at all-the newest of them. especially. They think they are shunned because of their politics. They are shunned, but it is not because of their politics. TORY'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Perhaps the most comprehensive piece of political wisdom among the utterances of the week is to be found in Punck's Essence of Parliament, which is now done far better than it has been of rate, and almost as well as when Mr. Shirley Brooks was the writer of it. This Parliamentary record now appears under the form of extracts from the diary of Mr. Punch's four-footed partner, Toby, M. P., whose election, though not recorded in Dod, has been one

of the most useful of recent additions to the House

of Commons. Toby's latest contribution in aid of

the repression of obstruction is as follows: The worry is very plainly telling on Mr. Glad-stone. He is a reet man, and can do almost any-thing but take matters quietly. He sits all night in his place, listening anxionsly, and won't go home and be put to bed by 12 o'clock, as he should. He passed me in the Corridor Just now, looking five

passed his that the session opened.

"Toby," he said, weardy. "What would you do if your tail tried to way you?"

"Sir," I replied, "I would sit on it."

"That's not a bad idea," the Premier said, walking off with fresh vigor in his stride.

Wise as this is, it is to some extent a case of being wise after the event. Mr. Gladstone has sat on that radical tail which both before and since the beginning of the session undertook to wag him. Mr. Chamberlain was reduced to order in the Cabinet. The obstreperous minority below the gangway, which raised its voice during the first week so loudly against coercion, has since learned something of the virtues of silence and discipline. Only the shrill voice of Mr. Arthur Arnold is now heard piping his fellow-mutineers to quarters. Mr. Labouchere is more of a free lance than a regular Liberal. Mr. Cowen is not a Liberal at all. Mr. Bradlaugh influences no vote but his own, and there is no another name that can be mentioned out of the eight who voted for Mr. Parnell's amendment that has any other than a numerical value. Mr. Rylands (who was not one of the eight) has promised to keep the peace. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has not promised, but means to keep it all the same. Mr. Stansfeld will never figure as the leader of a forlorn hope of rebels. Mr. Dillwyn is a pillar of coercion. Mr. Ashton Dilke is too young and able a politician to mar his career by an act of insubordination that might condemn bits to lasting repentance. And so on. This is not a business in which one feels inclined to hazard predictions, but it is certain that the men who know most of what is going on consider that very nearly the full Liberal vote may be rehed on to support the Government in its coercive policy.

As to Mr. Gladstone's health, Toby paints his sketch in too dark colors. A rather severe cold excepted, Mr. Gladstone has been very well. He has kept away from the House more patiently when all than his friends dared hope. He has insisted on sitting through some very dull debates, but on the whole has not taken much more out of himself than circumstances required. To expect him to carry the burden of his all but intolerable responsibility and toil as jauntily as Palmerston or Melbourne did, is to expect an impossibilty. It is his nature to be surious, and anxiety wears out nerves much faster than mere late hours and hard work. VICTORY IN DEFEAT.

Not the least significant incident of the week is the defeat of Mr. John Lancaster, Liberal candidate for Wigan, a defeat which it is fair to call a Liberal victory; for reasons very different from those usually put forward to explain away political disasters. To begin with, no scat is lost. Wigan was represented by a Conservative before, and is represented by a Conservative now. But it is probable enough that in ordinary times the seat might have been gained. Lord Lindsay, the late member (who succeeded his father as Earl of Crawford and Balcarras last December), was a strong candidate, strong, at any rate, in local influence. Mr. Powell, who replaces him, was not a strong candidate. He enjoys the distinction of having been beaten more times than anybody else who can be named on the spur of the moment. Mr. John Lancaster, however, thought it essential to his success to secure the Irish vote-for Ireland now comes in everywhere, and in Lancashire more

pledges the Irish managers saw fit to demand of him. He promised, if elected, to vote against coercion and for a motion to inquire into the expediency of Home Rule. This last used to be the main shibboleth of the Irish; now, as you see, it is supplemented by another, and this other is of course due to the proposed introduction by the Government of measures for restoring order and the rule of the Queen in Ireland. If, therefore, Mr. John Lancaster had been elected he would have taken his seat in the House as a Liberal, pledged to oppose the very first Liberal measure of a Liberal Government. It is not to be wondered at that Ministers wanted no reinforcement of this sort. Mr. Laucaster's submission to the Irizh demands undoubtedly secured him the full Irish vote. On the other hand it alienated a large number of loyal and reasonable Liberals. He polled some 400 votes less than the Liberal candidates at the general election in April last, and was beaten, as he well deserved to be. His defeat marks the strength of the feeling in favor of the policy in Ireland which the Government has relustantly but firmly declared to be necessary. It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues regard this defeat with complacency, not to say with great satisfaction. Nothing could have been more embarrassing to them than appearance in the House of a newly elected member flying Liberal colors, but pledged to vote against Liberal measures and leaders. In the House and out of it, Ministers are strengthened by such a defeat. It is a warning to such nominal Liberals as have been coquetting with Mr. Parnell that their constituents will not have it; that opposition to coercion means rejection at the polls and discredit with the country, and that the country has not withdrawn from Mr. Gladstone the confidence and the commission they intrusted to him last April. A REMARKABLE RESIGNATION.

Mr. Duncan McLaren's resignation of his seat for Edinburgh is due to the wish of the Scotch Liberals to find a seat for the Lord Advocate, who has been twice defeated, and who is much needed inside the House. Mr. McLaren was reluctant to give wayperhaps not the less so because the Lord Advocate is ais own son, and there is a certain ungraciousness in asking a man so venerable (he is eighty years old) and of such long service and estimable character to step down and out to make room for his own offspring. But the Scotch are, above all, practical. They find themselves suffering in important business matters from the absence of their law officer (who is also practically Home Secretary for Scotland) from his proper place in Parliament. No other seat is to be had at present, and so sentiment and gratitude-if such a thing there be in the political world-are put aside. So many Scotchmen have come up to London on this errand that the lobby of the House echoes harshly with what Lord Campbell used to call the Doric accent of his fellow-countrymen. Under all this pressure, Mr. Dancan McLaren has yielded. The first result of his complaisance is the announcement that the Lord Advocate is to be opposed by no less a person than Mr. Edward Ginx Jenkins, that most irrepressible and impractical of radical politicians. In past times Mr. Jenkins has won a sad preeminence in the House. His conceit, his pragmatical persistence, his offensive manner, his whimsical pedantry, his unpleasing voice, his perpetual appearance upon a scene which he would have better graced by his absence, gave him a very high rank indeed among Parliamentary bores. He has, I believe, an Irish twist to his politics; and very likely means to go for the Irish vote in Edinburgh on the same line that Mr John Lancaster tried in Wigan. It will be of good omen for Liberalism if he meets a similar fate. Mr. John McLaren, the Lord Advocate, is not perhaps so popular as his father, whose majority has been quoted more than once as the largest majority in the kingdom. But he is reckoned one of the very ablest of Scotch Liberals, and he will stand in his official character as Lord Advocate, Scotch Liberalism must have lost its well-established character for in telligence if it allows him to be beaten. G. W. S.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.-1.038 \$43,000. JAMESTOWN, Feb. 5 .- A fire broke out in the extensive manufacturing building of A. S. Prather last night, and before the flames could be subdued over one naif the building with its contents had been destroyed. The building was used by manufacturers of wooden wars. The loss amounts to \$43,000; the insurance to about \$16,300. The Woodstat Chair Company loss neavily. The fire originated near the buller room. Two hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The works will be rebuilt.

### A STABLE SET ON FIRE.

The police of the Twenty-Third Precinct reported yesterday that Thursday might some person roke open and set fire to the stable occupied by Charles 1 645 Thirdaye. The fire was discovered

STOCK AND BUILDING DAMAGED. A fire on the first floor of No. 237 Water-

at., yesterday morning, damaged the stock of Gooff & Co., stove dealers, \$1,000, and the building \$500.

#### FIRES ELSEWHERE.

Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 5. - Carpenter's Hotel, a church standing near, and the house of the Thurber sisters, in Bridgswafer, were formed this morning. The fire originated in the hotel. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$2,500.

NEW-HAVES, Conn., Feb. 5 -Killam & Co., carriage makers, lost about \$4,000 by a fire this morning. Strouse & Co., corset manufacturers, lost \$550. Both properties are fully insured. PENSACOLA, Fig., Peb. 5.—The house called Delmonico's

Restaurant, at the head of Palate x Wharf, was destroyed by fire to-day. The grocery store of Bell & Bell and

ARTHABASKAVILLE, Que., Feb. 5.—The residence of Judge Flamondon was butnest to-day. The loss is esti-mated at \$15,000.

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE ONTARIO AND WESTERN LINE.

The officers of the Ontario and Western Railway Company stated yesterday in relation to rumors of an issue of bonds on their road that the articles of acorporation of the company expressly forbid any bonds being put on the road ahea; of the stock without the consent of all the stockholders. They also add that the road has no debt, and that it is not the intention to Issue any bonds. A syndicate of capitalists has arranged to take, at par, the remainder of the North River Constru tion Company stock not included in the privilege offered to the Ontaric and Western stockholders. The subscrip-tions of the latter will cover a little more than one-half of the Construction Company's stock of \$10,000,000. The other half is to be taken by the syndicate re-

C. N. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank, resigned yearerday to accept of the treasurership of the Ontario and Western. Feedmand Plankenharn, of En-glewood, N. J., has been offered the cashiership of the Third National Bank, and, it is said, will accept it.

#### ANOTHER ROAD TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The Queens County Supervisors at their meeting Friday, at the Court House, Long Island City, granted to the New-York, Brooklyn and Sea Shore Railcoad Company the right to construct and operate a railroad across Jamaica Bay, and authorizing the company to build the necessary bridges. The privilege is only conferred during the life of the corporation, provided that the bridges are built at right angles with the stream or channels upon which they may be placed, and at a distance of not less than one-half mile from the draws and bridges of the New-York, Woodhaven and Rockaway and bridges of the New-York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Beach Ealfroad, and the bridges must be so located that when swing open the channels and navigable waters shall be entirely clear and open to the width of 50 feet. Strong opposition to the granting of the privilege was made by residents of the town.

### SEEKING IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

A further reduction of 2 per cent was made by the ratiroads yesterday on immigrant rates to the West. This makes a total reduction of 52 per cent from the fare charged prior to January 1. The rate to Chi-

The representatives of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the The representatives, the Burlington, the Wabash, the Atton, and the Hamibal and St. Joseph Railroads held a meeting in Chicago Wednesday, and agreed not to accept any pro-rata reduced rates with the Eastern roads, but will demand a full proportion on all tickets sold

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL PREFERRED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 .- The Grangers' Convention yesterday adopted a resolution approving the Nicaragua Canal project, and appointed a committee to go to Sacramento and to petition Congress to aid that to more than a fourth of the whole number, and is well erganized. To that end he swallowed whole all the canal in order, Cainfornia would save \$11,900,000 in freight this year.

### AMONG THE PAINTERS.

GLANCES AT GALLERIES AND STUDIOS. SALES OF WATER COLORS-THE ARTISTS' FUND EXPIBITION-MR. BRIDGMAN'S PICTURES-WORK

OF OTHER ARTISTS.

The intensely cold and disagreeable weather of the past week has greatly diminished the attendance at the various artexhibitions now open. This has been particularly noticeable at the Water Color Examplifion. Many ladies have been prevented from being present by the cold and the condition of the streets, and comparatively few have visited the exhibition from out of town, owing to a natural disinclination to encounter a long journey with the thermometer in the neighborhood of zero. the attendance as a whole has been fair, and the daily sides amount to a respectable sum. Friday and Yes-terday the galleries were well filled. The largest number is present daily from 3 to 5 to 10 p. m., aithough the morning is really the best time for seeing the pictures, as the stronger light is much more favorable for water colors. The yellow trekets with the word " sold " are becoming exceedingly numerous, but there are as yet many excellent opportunities for intending purchasers. The saies thus far amount to about \$24,000, which forms a contrast eminently satisfactory to the artists with the \$21,000 derived from last year's whole exhibition. The attendance and sales of the first week will, as usual, be found to have been much larger than those of any other week but it is expected that at the close of the exhibition the

amount realized will be about \$30,000. Among the sales of the past week are the following : A Study..... Laurel..... Landscape.. urrier, J. Frank. Forgiove. On the Snore-Staten Island Ideal Head Home of the Land Leaguer... An Autumn Pastoral. Going for the Cows... Watching the Sunset. Maybard, George W. Autumu Landscape... Godge to Town.
Pool in the Woods.
Venetian Fruit Girl.
A June Day
In Strewsbury River
Old Trees to the blast of the
north wind repeating the tale
of old days." Smithe, James D .... Smillie, James D. Well at Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Me Sword, James B. Solitude.

Sword, James B. Solitude... Weldon, C. D. A Farting Glance... Worth, T. Under Fire.... Many of the visitors to the Water Color Exhibition find time to pass up the east stairway, which is prettily lined with tropical plants, into the Artists' Fund Exhibition. The attendance has been fair throughout the week. The twenty-first annual sale will take place Monday and Tuesday evenings, February 7 and 8, at the Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Fourth-ave, and Twentythird-st., beginning at 8 o'clock each evening. Of the 113 pictures, fifty-four will be offered for sale on the first evening, and the remaining flity-nine on The contributors to the Benevolent Fund are John T. Peele and James W. Embury.

The American Art Gallery, at No. 6 East Twentythird-st., has contained only a small number of visitors to the Bridgman Collection The soles thus far are: "Lady of Cairo Visiting," \$1,350; "Jewess and Arab (Constantine)," Evening on the Nile" (unfinished), \$500; " Lady of Constantinople," \$350; "Lady of Constantinople," \$300; "Young Lady of Cates," \$175; "Head, Woman of Hicken," \$300; "Stesta," \$300; "Normandy Cottage," \$175. In addition, Mr. Bridginan has received orders' for a painting from a study-Children (Pyrenees)-at \$500, and for a painting at \$500 from a study for a dec orative frame called "La Cigale."

Mr. Bridgman's long absence from this country, of twelve years or more, may repoler interesting a few facts in regard to his life. He was born in Alabama in 1847. In 1862 he was a steel engraver in this city and a student at the Brooklyn Art Schools, Going abroadin 1856 he cutered the Leole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. After a comparatively short time his pictures were exhibited in the Salon, occupying good positions. During the France-German War his studio for a time was in Pont Aven. He afterward travelled in the Tyreness, in Algiers and it. Egypt. Mr. Bridgman received a refudence media in 18-7, so it second class freely and the rubbon of the Legion of Sonor in 18-7. He is now

the rition of the Legion of Folior in 1875. He is now Aors convocate.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Energy of American Artists, which will open in the American Art Gallery March 28, and close Apri. 30, tell be under the charge of the following artists: Oin L. Warner, J. Alden Weis, W. Goder Bonc, W. M. Chase, Augustus 81, Gaudens, A. A. Law, A. H. Thayer, F. Dichiman, F. D. Minert, and Mc. Demin.

Colin L. Warner's onst of J. Alden Weir, which was in last years' exhibition of the Society of American Artists, has been cast in broate in Paris and has crettering in ravorable comment. It will be on exhibition in the spring Salon, together with Mr. Veer's portrait of the sculpton.

spring Salon, together with Mr. Well's portrait of the sculptor.
Veris to studios during the past week showed many of the actists hard at work upon be attracted the Academy Fighturion. Ad purfures must be earl in within four weeks from year-radey.

An especially interesting and claberate painting is that which I devendents completing for the Academy Exhibition. The pletters, which is a very large one, was beaut about two years ago. The surfect is blatte, but iven it has large secretally the during the first partition, the during the state of the secretal spring the state of the secretal spring the secretal spring during the secretal spring during the secretal spring the section of the secretal spring the secretal spring the secretal spr

Arthur bade the mock Sir Fereivale And pure Sir Galahau to collif the maid; And reverently they here her unto half?

And tame but later came and a used at her, At has the Green breef and posed her; But Arthur a let the letter in her hand, Brough, fook, brake saar, and read it;

Ecopit, took, trase star, and read it;

And even in the residing, lords and doines.

West, looking of an brem his face who read.

To near which hay so shirt.

The same lea bifty circular half in Arthur's paines at Carnelot electrical with massly pullars of nor payry and market. In a quantitization by the reach sits Gainever leading forward, her chin supported by her hand. By her side stands Arthur, all, broad-soundered and erect, holding in his hands the letter, just read, and her his down upon Elaine, on the other side of the count for the star said face on the face side.

On the other side of the count, readering his hanger't face more series with leng while har and bould, readering his hanger't face more series with sits pathents upon the floor. Near by a saidy of the court, overcome with grief, is bending entie offer such and here, me down upon Elaine. On the offer such of the con hits "nombod serviter," with long while hair and board, rendering his haggar! face nore servowish sits patiently upon the floor. Near by a lady of the court, overcome with grief, is bending forward, her has haden in her bands. At the head of the couch stands his patients upon the head of the couch stands his patients of the node, Sor Launeslot, seen in profile, stands aroust noting him, looking awards. Example at the Queen Guinevers. Next the missive pillar hear for head of the couch Stands the fine Sr Gasant. At its fout is another lady of the court, her attitude expressing sortow, while behind Guinevers' schur its seen the sindster face of Sir Modred. In the looking-ound are servants, so down and personals. In the coatines Mr. Hovenden has made no at empt at historical accuracy. The dresses and details are as in Termyson's peem, partery imaginary.

Another have picture halfr. Hovenden's studio, called "Le Derneir Preparatit," which was exabilited in last year's salon, will be seen for the first time in this country at the comming Academy Ethibation. It represents a sectionmong the regainst peaking of Brittany during the French Revolution of 1793.

Bolton Jones, who shares Mr. Hovenden's studio, has been pursuant out-of-door skilening with great energy up to the last week, with the result of half-frozen fingers and congessied brishes. There are several paintings of senior in South Orange in the studio, For the Paris Solon he is painting a winter twiling with a product of matter the studio, and the paris solon he is painting a farmone with snowceavered roof in the background. For the Paris Solon he is painting a direct which is a grove of partially leafless trees standing out in strong relief against a bright sky. Mr. Jones will also send an around seene to the Academy Exhibition here, which is a grove of partially leafless trees standing out in strong relief against a bright sky. Mr. Jones will also send an around seene to the Academy

bitton. It is an automatack scene. A little proof come-babbling down through the cleaning, now tumbing amerity over rocks and again spreading out into sands pools, partly in sumbility and partly in shadow. The green grass and wild flowers of June are contrasted will vancovered rocks, while in the foreground is a little cluster of tail briches. "The Passing Storm," also for the Academy, is a composition representing an up land rocky mour, with a few sheep hiddled under a wind blown free, while masses of threatening clouds are hur

rocks and trees, it the foreground, beyond when stretch away the bogs.

J. F. Crossey is painting a forest scene in Orange County, N. J., which represents a broad pool bord-reley mosey rocks and surrounded with trees. An arrangement in the Ramapo Valley shows high mountains on the right, a point and rustle bridge in the foreground, and the long stretch of the wooded valley. Both are tented to the county and a scene on the Susquemanna River in the sendio.

studio.

A portrait and a study of a little girl holding flowers
are engaging Percival De Luce's attention at present,
and will be sent to the Academy.

R. M. Shurtleff is painting a scene in the Adirondack R. M. Snurtleff is painting a scene in the Adirondack woods, with the sunlight streaming down through the trees upon the pool beneath, and upon a fox coming down to drink. Another picture shows the snady where of an Adirondack take, on which stands a deer. Mr. Shurtleff will send these to the Academy, and a composition called "Nightfall," representing a dark hitiside with wolves, to the exhibition of the Society of American Artists.

withium Morgan will be represented in the Academy William Morgan will be represented in the Academy by a picture of an Italian grif with a yellow handker-emef twisted about her head, counting her pennies be-side her hand-organ. If the resulting her pennies be-side her hand-organ. If the consideration of the counting Academy. He is engaged upon pictures of mountain and river scenery in Cuba and Honduras.

#### THE TENNESSEE BRIBERY CASE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5 .- The Legislative Investigating Committee met to-day, when it was found that Henry McLoughlin had disappeared and could not be found. McLoughlin is alleged to have been a witness

to the acceptance of money by Representatives Davis and Plummer, for which they were to vote for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State and Controller. The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

CURRENT EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

WHERE OF PLEASURE PRECEDING THE LENTEN PAST-BOCIAL GATHERINGS OF THE PAST WEEK AND HINTS OF COMING EVENTS. The second day of March will be the first day of

ing how long the butterflies of fashion would keep up, without a rest, their dances, dinners and other The past week has been gay with weddings and parties. On Monday evening the chief attraction was the second meeting of the Family Circle Dancing Class at Delmonico's, and if possible it was better than the former meeting. Among the many members of Boston society present were Miss Grant, Miss Saltonstall, Miss Lee, Miss Mason, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. and Miss Perkins. Mrs. and Miss Perkins were on their way to Washington, to attend a reception at the White House. Everybody appeared to be more elaborately dressed at the F. C. D. C. of Monday evening than at the previous meeting. One of the noticeable dresses-worn by Mrs. Frederic Nerlson-was of garnet-colored silk, the waist being

apartnent adjoining the ball-room. Tuesday evening Mrs. C. Baldwin Fosdick gave a nandsome dinner to about twenty-four persons. A beautiful bombe miere filled with flowers was placed in front of each lady's plate, and the menu, on cherry satin, was placed by the plates of the gentlemen The centre of the table was filled with bouquets, which, after dinner, were handed to the ladies. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. De Neuville, Miss Fanny Remsen, Miss Stebbins and Miss Tailer. Just before the guests arrived the gas went out, as gas in New-York has a habit of doing just when it is most needed. Dinners were also given by Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Lanier and Mrs. Authon.

A small but attractive party was given by Mrs. E. N. Tatler on Wednesday evening, under the name of a dancing class. It was a continuation of similar meetings which had been held at Mrs. Morgan's and Mrs. Lunier's. Mr. Frederick Tams led the German with Miss Tailer. The favors presented to the ladies were papier-maché elephants filled with candy and tied with ribbon, and tambourines. The gentlemen had gilt horseshoes and Venetian glass crosses. The German was begun before supper and continued afterward. At the close of the evening the guests joined in a song Those present were Miss Lonier. Miss Lillie Marie, Miss Sallie Marie, Miss Morgan, Miss Bessie Morgan, the Misses Schack, Miss Stewart, Miss Parsons, of Cleveland, Miss Oothout, Miss Bird, Mr. Oothout, Mr. d'Oremieulz, Mr. C. Webb, Mr. Harry Warren, Dr. Mott, Dr. Dawson, Mr. H. Chauncey, jr.

The same evening Mrs. George W. Campbell gave a pleasant dancing party at her house on Staten Island. The German was led by Mr. Jones, from New-York, with Miss Helen Campbell. The favors were pretty Japanese lanterns and ribbons with

The wedding of Miss Rosalle Neilson and Mr. Hinckley on Tuesday drew a large throng to the church and to the reception, despite the storm. Mr.

and Mrs. Hinckley will shortly sail for an extended tour in Europe. The wedding of Miss Caroline Jaffray Hamilton to

Mr. Pierre Lordlard, jr., will take place on the 16th inst. Mr. F. Gray Griswold is to be best man, and

Mr. Pierre Lordlard, jr., will take place on the 16th inst. Mr. F. Gray Griswold is to be best man, and there are to be eight ushers.

Mr. J. mes Townsond gave a reception at his art studio on Hunsday, at which a musical programme was rendered by Mr. a Schack, Mr. Core, and others. The artists of the Studio Building in Tenth-st. will give a reception on the 26th inst, previous to the expendig of the Academy. This will be the first reception of the kind held in six years. Similar entertainments are given by the artists in London each year, and there is no reason why New York artists chould not do likewise, as it will afford much pleasure to themselves and to many of their friends. During the week Mrs. d'Orembeuk gave a massicale, to which a low friends were invited to meet Miss McHenry, of Baltonore. Mrs. T. Ward and Mrs. McHenry, of Baltonore. Mrs. T. Ward and Mrs. d'Orembeuk gave a placeau dance selections on the plane.

On Finday evening Mrs. Rives gave a pleasant dance; tarify to a number of the older set, no debatantes being greenet. It had the table of Dancing Class, and was shuilar to an entertainment given a week or two area by Mrs. S. S. Howbard. The greats were principally the infinate firends of the Misses Rives. There were about twenty comples in the German, which was bed by Mr. Frank Sturgis, with Mrs. Wellman. Two figures were led before supper, which took place at about twenty comples in the German, which was led by Mr. Frank Sturgis, with Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. and Mrs. Fred. Bronsen, Mr. and Mrs. Riche, of Paris, Miss Lance Welk, who it will be remained made a great sneess in Mrs. W. S. Heyt's fathous fancients about a month ago, Mrs. Fred. Bronsenses in Mrs. W. S. Heyt's fathous fancients about a month ago, Mrs. Fred. Bronsenses in Mrs. W. S. Heyt's fathous fancients about a month, ir. Miss May Appleton, Mrs. Riche, of Paris, Miss Lance Welk, who it will be remained to made a great sneess in Mrs. W. S. Heyt's fathous fancients about a month ago, Mrs. Constance Willed Mrs. Franckiyn, Mrs.

Grand Hoyl, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. F. Schulmrdt, jr., whose paintains are weighnown to lovers or sentiment in art. Mis. Howland, Mr. Knosland, Mr. Mortuner, Mr. Furman, Mr. A. R. Jones, Mr. R. Rives, Mr. A. B. Jones, Jr. R. Rives, Mr. A. B. Jones, Jr. Wr. Harry Jones and Mr. Henry Chouncey, jr.

On Seturian afternoon Mrs. George Maculloch Mis ergave a tea for young people, in honor of Miss Saltonstall and Miss Lee, of B. Ston.

Saltonstall and Miss Lee, of B ston.
The Charity Bali was the most fashionable one given for many vears.
There was a pretty wedding at Hartford on the 20 instriction of Miss E. Wilmans Porter to Mr. Samuel H Valentine of New York.
Instrictions are out for the Patriarchs' Ball on the 14th, and on the 7th Mis, Mison Jones will be at home from 9 and 1. The Bachelors' Ball will take place on or about the 24th, and is likely to be a large affair. About fifty gentlemen have already substrained.

#### THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

There has been an early and very satisfactory said of the boxes for the fifth annual Children's Carnival and Ball at the Academy of Music, which will take place to morrow evening at 7:39 p. m. Among those who will occupy proscentim to test are Governor Cornell, Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Henry Hilton, Surrogate Cal vin, and Mrs. Frederica W. Foote. Some of the pur-chasers of the 'ront-tier boxes are Theodore Moss, Mrs. per, Dr. J. B. Gilbert, Mrs. Audrew Mitchell, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, Mrs. William H. Nellson, Mrs. La Bau Berger, E. Duncan Spiffen and others. Some of the sofaboxes have been purchased by W. K. Underhill Mr. Daniel Robinson, George A. Scott, Mrs. M. Bailou, D. F. Verdinal and S. M. Mills. Pronuncat among the myers of the artists' boxes are Mrs. C. V. De Forrest, W. mann, Samuel S. Hawk, Dr. E. Guerusey, Thomas F Pardy, Mrs. George Howell, Webster Wagner and Mrs. Albro E. Haynes. Some of the hanging boxes will be occupted by S. W. Bawne, J. H. Lane, H. K. Higbee, H. K. Morrison, H. C. Meyer and Mrs. A. J. Thomas. The proceeds of the bail will be devoted to the building fund of the Webster Dispensary, which was estab-

lished in 1868, and is situated at Seventh-ave. and Thi ty-eighth-st. Only a part of the purchase money has been paid. The officers are: Dr. Egbert Guernsey, president; William H. Wiley, treasure:; Robert W. Gibert secretary; and a Board of Trustees numbering twenty well-known crizens of New-York. The institution has been successful from the beginning. It has treated over 100,000 patients and given nearly 300,000 prescriptions. The poor have been examined with as much care as would be bestowed upon private patients. The visiting physicians are at the dispensary at least twice each day and answer all calls made by residents within the territory included between Twenty-fourth st., Fifty third-st., Sixth-ave, and the North River.

The festival is under the special direction of Mrs. A. The festival is under the special direction of Mrs. A. B. Cornell, who has the cooperation of many of the leading families of this city, and who is expected to arrive from Abany next Saturday. The carnival is under the management of Professor Cari Marwix, and the programme is entirely new. The opening scene will be a tableau in which the Goddess of Liberty introduces Prince Carnival to the thirteen States, and places him on a bitterfly to lead the procession, which will include four jesters from different royal courts in grotesque dances; sixteen columbines, a company of infants who will produce their comic bady polks, banner-bearers on horses, followed by a congress of soldiers, each representing a different nationality; Donna Bianca Di Castilla, followed by hermite of young maids, who will perform a brilliant dance; the Goddess Flora, in a temple of fleecy vells, surrounded by numerous enliden representing various flowers; General Washington on horse-back, with his army in full Continental uniform, and many other curious and beautiful attractions.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. VIEWS OF S. B. BRITTAN WITH REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED VISION ON BROOKLYN PRIGHTS.

SIR: The account of the recent spiritual experiences of a prominent merchant, as given by a reporter in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th instant, adds the testimony of another honest witness to the demonstrative proofs, not only of the immortality of man, but also of the incimate relations of the visible and invisible Lent, so that fushionable society has only the respheres of human existence and the present intercourse mainder of this month to continue its gayeties. between the two states of being. It will gratify many Were it not for the Lenten season there is no knowreaders of THE TRIBUNE to know that the integrity of the witness to this important fact is beyond dispute. Scarcely less important is the evidence that the gentleman who saw his departed son "in broad daylight," one year after his funeral, is a competent observer, being ": shrewd, practical business man," not credutous, but naturally inclined to scepticism. Thus admitted to possess all the requisite qualiticais there any probability that he was deceived! But you are pleased to suggest that the strength of the svid 'will be impaired, in the minds of many, by the fact that the gentleman is an earnest Spiritualist. If this observation should be justified by the fact, the fault will be not in the witness, but in the minds of such men. I well remember the time when it was boldly maintained that an atheist could never be depended on to speak the truth; that while Christians might be allowed to swear whenever they pleased, intitels should not be permitted to take the judicial oath and give testimony in the courts. If those pious people are not all dead yet, heavily embroidered with garnet beads. Mrs. Neilon carried bouquets of red roses, and the whole they have been greatly liberalized by the freedom of the effect was strikingly artistic. Mr. Charles Hone led press and the more tolerant and benign spirit of the the cotillon; and supper was served in the smaller present age. The fact that our latest witness can distinguish his own con from any and every other person in world, and that he continues to accept the evidence of his senses, can by no means either invalidate his testimony or in any degree weaken the force of the evidence he has furnished. On the contrary, if it could be made to appear that, from any cause whatever, he either lacked the capacity to recognize his own child, or that he was so obstinate in his unbelief that he would not

> merchant's son was a mere phantom, born of a disordered brain ! Accepting your reporter's account as the ground from which we reason, there is none whatever All the forms of the phantom creation spring from preexisting derangements of the organs of sensation and the abnormally exercised faculties of the mind. Sensaons and thoughts assume what appear to be outstand ing forms. But in the case under discussion it was not an unteredent thought that made way for and produced the visible image, for no thought of his son was cognizable by the father. It will be observed that the image presented to the vision takes precedence in time and determines the fashion of inspirse. Had the mind of the witness been preoccupied at the time by the memory of his son, there might have been some possible ground for the inference that the image was marely subjective; in other words, an ideal conception taking, apparently, objective form by the pre-ternatural force of cerebral action. In delirium tremens, fevers and other forms of disease, accompanied by intense cerebral action, mere sensations and fulse conceptions of the mind assume the semblance of reality in many grotesque and hideous shapes, which, by a retter action of the sensorles, became psycho-physiological pre-tures and are to all appearance objective as the images inspirse. Had the mind of the witness been preoccupied many grotesque and hideous shapes, which, by a reflex action of the sensories, become psycho-physiological pic-tures and are to all appearance objective as the images formed in the camers. In order to attribute the mer-chant's vision to anything peculiar in the momentary condition of his mind, with any show of reason, it must be made to appear that the psychical fact was the visible transcript of an antecedent mental impression or con-ception. On this point the gentieman himself is the only person competent to teshify, and he had no thought or consciousness of any such procecupation of his mind. Moreover, it some imaginary latest impression in the mind will enable us to account for the visible image, why was it—when the mind of the observer had been still further prepared by what he was oblined to regard

credit the evidence of his own sense, then, indeed, his

the life-like image was before his vision, the apparition as suddenly vanished?

An associate merchant, distinguished for his intelligence, undoubted sameerity, a disposition to "try the apprist" at d" prove all things," and for a level head in his business relations, becomes a spiritualist from witnessing phenomena which, in his judgment, cannot be accounted for by reference to the laws of physics, at the same time they admit of no explasation on any theory that rejects spiritual agency in their production. Evidently there is nothing in such a conviction—the natural result of such evidence on an honest mind—which can either blint his powers of perception or weaken his judgment. Neither the capacity to see clearly, nor the ability to exercise a logical discrimination, can have been injured by the occurrence of a phenomenon which calls these faculities into normal activity. No one pretends to think that human testimony is impaired by the winess is often an earnest Math elist. Earlist, Prebyteran. Episcopalian of Catholic Nor is such evidence of any greater value because of a religious profess cas and associations of the winesses. As the world coes of any greater value because of a principus professions and assentations of the witnessee. As the work goes there are many very plous people whe are very poor witnesses. Would front be a grandful thing on the part of the press to admit Spiritualists to an equality with other people I New that many of the scientists, thilosophers, artists and principus literate of furupe accept the facts of Spiritualism, it is a differ too late in the intertent of the scientists, who is also a Christian gentleman and charmened witness to the first the Spiritualism, because he will neither reject the evidence of his science, nor business as no mental productive against the true in the spiritualism.

#### nee his pers. and popularity agoest the r. A of York, Jan. 26, 1881. THE PLORIDA ORANGE CROP.

NO DAMPGE DONE BY FROST ENC. PURE THE NOLTH OF THE STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribus

trees all killed in Florida I" permit one to say through the columns of This little SE that the crop was never equally good south of this place. Here is an "orange helt" six miles whe and thrity-five miles long, including of truly trop cal vegetation. Three or four days ago I was fortunate enough to spend a few hours in the grove of Majer Norris, of Chicago. This tract comprises about one hundred acres of "hommock" iand, where at the time of the purchase, the present owner found a "sour grove," that is, a grove in full bearing of the sour or bitter orange, which is worthless as a fruit, but which makes excellent wine, resembling a fine quality of sherry. These trees have all been "builded" with sweet oranges of several varieties. The packing house is on a small lake, a part of the St. John's River, which is, in fact, more like a chain of lakes than a river. This grove is on the "boilt," about seven miles from the landing at Beresford. The "hammock" has not been cleared, except partially—nough to let in sun and or to the trees—and it is quite a wonderful sight to come mix position; and a wilderness of vines and small shruits. The grow the live cak, the oughnells, the pailinctic, and a wilderness of vines and small shruits. The line to, and a wilderness of vines and small shruits. The line to, and a wilderness of vines and small shruits. The line to, and a wilderness of vines and small shruits. The to the trees—and it is quite a with hundreds to these golden lamps lighting up the sembre shades. Here grow the live cak, the magnetia, the palentite, and a wilderness of vines and small shrubs. The oranges are now being gathered and boxed for the markets. This istakes with great care. The fruit is cat from the stem by hand and dropped to baskets or bigs, and unde goes a careful supervision before it is packed. It is shipped direct from the pecking house, and I can safely say, not an orange has safered from the frost. The same is true of all points south; but at Palatka the fruit was much third and also at Jackson ville; and most of the groves north suffered severely. I have been in Florida for a month during it is iste severe weather, while was felt at this point to an unusual digree. The formed in the water-puls and the write treating on the ground. But the young and tender fruit passed safely through the ordeal and the crop is uniqued. I would mention, by the way, that the grove theorisand dollars, the crop being estimated at heavy final is milton orang a. This "orange belt" is being rapidly cleared for groves. They are scattered along or a distance of twelve miles, scarcely half a mile apart, and in some instance, one sees half a dozen grove within the radius of half a mile.

E. M. Brackett,

#### EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT. GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FIRST PUBLIC DINNER IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I read with much satisfaction the very interesting article by Mr. Congdon, in The PRIBONE of last on eating and dinners, and it brought to mind the account given | 1 "Watson's Annals of New York" of the first public dluner given by President Washington in this city, which I copy for the benefit of the

thousands of readers of THE PRIBUNE:

thousands of read rs of The Pribune:

Judge Wingate, who was one of the guests when Washington gave his first dinner after his imagination as President, thus describes it in his letter: "The guests consisted of the Vice-President, the foreign Michelers, the heads of departments, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senaters from New-Mampshire and Georgia, then the most porthern and southern States. It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's table, and the company was not large. The President made his whole dinner on a boiled leg of mutton. It was his usual practice to eat of but one dish. As there was no chaplain present, the President minself and a very short grace as he was sitting down. After the dinner and dessert were finished one glass of who was passed round the table, and no total. The President arose, and all the company, of course, and retried to the drawing-room, from which the guests departed, as every one chose, without ceremony."

Washington, in his first Message to Congress, says of the salary of the President: "When I was first honore!

the salary of the President: "When I was first honore! with a call into the service of my country . . . my

duty required that I should renouvee every pecuain consideration, . . . and I must decline, as inapplisable to myself, any share in the personal emelume which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department; and much accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the

accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require."

If \$25,000 were thought to be only sufficient to cover the "actual expenditures" of the President in 1878, when for a State dinner one leg of holled mutton and only one glass of wine were thought aufficient, and when a leg of mutton did not cost more than one pound does now, and wine in mearly the same proportion, what ought to be sufficient now, in these days of extravagance, when a "State dinner" costs \$10 or \$20 as place I Washington was the only one of the early Presidents, except John Adams, who did not die poor, in America.

J. A. B. New-York, Jan. 19, 1881.

#### REINSTATE THE WHIPPING-POST.

PRISON LABOR COMMISSIONER DEEMS IT PREPER. ABLE AS A MODE OF PUNISHMENT TO INDIS-CRIMINATE CONFINEMENT IN ENCORCED IDLE-NESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: While I fully agree with much that has been said about the demoralizing unfluences of such a punishment as the whipping-post, my investigations as member of the Prison Labor Commission of New-Jersey have led me to heattate from joining in its wholesale condemnation. It is very bad, both for the officer and the offender, to put the lash into the hands of the one to be used upon the back of the other; but it is far have been convicted of crime and those who are only accused of it, the hardened, practised thief and the bay who has falien into a first offence through ignorance or recklessness, in the common jail together, and allow them to mix and associate indiscriminately with each other, until the evil that each knows is communicated to all the rest. This is done in the greater number of jains in the United States, and these places have become—and cannot, under their present arrangement, fail to become—the most thoreugh schools for crime is the sountry. Into them are thrust the thiefren who are on their way to our reform schools, to remain until the Judge or other proper other can find it convenient to attend to their case; to remain until the companions of tramps and abardaned wencen, from 19 to 200 days each, according to the last report of the State Reform School of New-Jercey, to remain in tolieness temployment of any know would mitigate the evil to many respects) until they are thoroughly saturated with vice of the towest, folless kind.

By the usual process of our counts persons committed have been convicted of crime and those who are only

What evidence is there that the form recognized as the saturated with vice of the lowest, follest kind.

By the usual pricess of our courts persons committed to jain remain there from a few days to a year, and the opportunity for becoming adopts in degradation is complete. Now, suppose that basked of sending a trapp or a small thief to this academy of evil, he were taken into the jail yard or some private place and soundly thrashed and dismissed. Is it not as likely that he might go and sin no more, after such freatment, as after ten or twenty days companionship with the concentrated vice and followers of the jail? It is not possible that a narge class of offenders to whom our jails are now confertable and desirable winter quarters, might be induced to show them, and avoid the petty crimes which they systematically commit to get into them!

award the petty crimes which they systematically commit to get into them?

I do not know as to this with certainty, but this much I do know, that our fulls, as now constituted and admicistered, fail to prevent crime or even to pound it, and that it seems impossible to make the American people see the necessity of the only adequates reneally for their about mattons—the cellular system of confinement—one cell for each prisoner, and one prisoner only for each sell. This we can reach this, I for one would prefer the rematatement of the winppins-post to imprisonment in jail as a panishment for certain offences. It would be a great evil, no doubt, but far less an exil than indiscribilinate confinement in idleness.

\*\*A.S. Mernica.\*\*

\*\*Kingston, N. J., Jan. 25, 1880.\*\*

#### HOW THE GAS CONSUMER IS CHEATED. To the Edutor of The Tribune.

Sin: In reference to gas meters, my experience has been that the number of cubic feet of gas charged to me (by the Mutual Company) has more than doubled, and in some months nearly tripled, within the last two years, in face of the fact that domestic circumstances have prevented, during the present and the last winter, any entertainments, and have induced early hours of retiring. The usual suggestion of the companies that the gas is probably consumed by servants, is not available in my case, as it happens from the arrangement of my residence that no use of gas at unusual or

available in my case, as it nappens from the arrangement of my residence that no use of gas at unusual or long continued hours could escape observation, with the exception of one burner, which is in an entirely unwarmed clamber, and is probably not burned more than theirly minutes per day.

During three mouths of last summer my residences was vacant. My bill when reniered covered an additional morth (not separating the ametint for each month), and was for nearly five times as many feet as for the corresponding month of 1879. Up to this time, when the company has vouchasfed any an awars to a remonstrative and statement of these facts, the snawers have been every eard lacking in civility. My bill for November was for 2.77 times the quantity for the same month in 1878; the or December 2.21 times that of December 1878. An espection of the meter this morning shows a "consumption" (f) which indicates a still greater increase for the present month, and that the lime is not far distant when in even a moderate establishment it will pay to smostlute some other means of illumination, even at the cost of a special servant to attend to it.

The tests for incorrect meters are of course within reach of any one who has time to apply them. But what remay may well the companies choose to serve us with a thin was of low illuminating power, which, without giving more than a feeble light, flows through our burners at double the rate to a well of quality as of quantity; and the test of the laster should be made not at the company's works, but at points remote from them.

Park-ace., New-York, Jan. 19, 1881.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REV. DR. CHAPTN. In the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The late Rev. Dr. Chapit, when a Sin: As I am in almost doily receipt of Hutboll, a stering old Christian, where, no woald, he letters in which the question is asked: "Are the orange | onish ed many of the strong religious impressions which characterized his after life. At the not of stateen he ontored the family of Henry Kellogg, Postmaster at Benther or in better condition than it is now in this locality. Innaton, in whose office he was employed for two years, the latitude of Beresford is 20%, a settlement on a lake. During his school life, as well as afterward, he must-River, and facts safe in saying that the orange crop is stood him so grandly to hand in his oulpit ministratio Mr. Kelloge, observing his scholarly turn, advised his all the varieties os oil suitable for orange culture and, as the past few weeks have fully proved, out of the law at a very early age, in the meantime writing largely reach of frost. The tract is of the usual pine land of for The Tray Endget and other papers, and at length en-Forth, which is thirdy covered with trees, a light, gaget in editorial pursuits in Unica, prior to his minister. sandy soil, easily cleared and worked, alternational real studies. His relative, the venerable Mrs. Anne M. ing with the remarkable spectacle of parches Kellogs, now hving in this city, in a reconversation, of truly trop cal vegetation. Three or four days ago recounted various incidents of his early life, which ver, he was ver, he was ine crthodox 'Libor." So iv. He con-city-one, and le of liberry, J. L. K. Troy. N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.

#### THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS GROST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The recital in the columns of TAR THIBUNE, of the 25th inst., of the alleged at p arance of deceased person's spirit, and some remarkable incidents following the finding of valuable business papers through the agency of a spiritual confirm, may intelly lead the public to think that it has be ind request of THE TRIBUNE. Allow me to say that, in my opinion, the sembaace of truth in the narrative would naturally appear to many to be very strong, yet the stolest of such thinks has seen the same before, regerred again and agalu, until the rehearant has become un old story. Nothmg is more common than temporary cerebral disturbances, brought on by various causes, which produce apparitions, etc., so very strongly that we speak to them as resides. The same heliacing occurs in our nightly dreams. When Accahon kinedia approached his mirror a winie preceding his teath hesaw a second face resembling his own boung hise corpse, yet that face was not Aurabam Lincocks. This great error carrying conviction to thousands, best the late force errying conviction to thousands, best the late force and the second deceived by these unreal appearances, and to be positive of an identity was almost impossible. What a said commentary on the circulity of monands who rest their convictions upon such shallow foundation. In the case before us the "business man" had been dabbing in Spiritualism until his own mind had become disturbed, and naturally halluchations best nim. It is the natury of all who enter into alliance with falls deligible shallow. J. R. M. ances, brought on by various causes, Brooklyn, Jap. 28, 1881.

#### WITHDRAW THE TRADE DOLLARS.

To the Editor of The Iribuar. Sin: Among the many calculations affoat as to the currency now in the hands of the American peo-ple I fail to find any reckoning of the silver trade dollars. They are very numerous hereabout, and to a great ex-tent have forestailed the standard silver dollars as a circulating medium. The great objection to their use is the fact that they are not a legal-tender, and this fact is sometimes a serious inconvenience to shopkeepers and dealers, who are prevented from using them at tanks,

rairoad stations, etc.

It is to be hoped that the new Secretary of the Treasury, when he is manded the National purise, will devise some means of withdrawing from circulation this dollar, when he not a dollar, so as to thake way for a better one.

Palerson, N. J., Feb. 1, 1881.